## A COMMITTEE HEARS COXEY

### He Presents a Petition Praying That He and Browne be Heard.

## TO HAVE A JOINT I VESTIGATION.

Segator Alien Advocates His Coxey Re solu tion in the Senate and Mr. Sher nan Opposes it Sharply.

WASHINGTON, May 9.- The District ioners spent several hours tebe vacated at once. Dr. oth officer, declared that it possible to make the camp is likely that a warrant will charging Coxey with mainsauce. Comey is getting ready ch a proceeding. He had a men at work improving the morning, but illuess in the increasing. Thirteen men the hospital, and many on are suffering from various

institution with the health instruction within forty-eight therwise he will be prosecuted statute which imposes a fine of

day repudiated the statements orday by Representative Hudy either a House or Senate com-if Hudson did say so," continued oxey, "he did not represent me. It propose to go. I am here to get redress for the gricvances of the ple, and I will stay here until my mis-n is accomplished. There will be a keep up this agitation until something accomplished."

Coxey appeared on the floor of the House to-day before the hour of business. Some of the representatives who were earliest in their seats crowded about him, but when their curiosity was satisfied they depend any one by one and left dropped away one by one, and left

COXLY BEFORE THE LABOR COUMITTEE. At II o'clock Coxey appeared before the House Committee on Labor. Coxey laid before the committee a petition bearing the signatures of his followers, the charof their employment, and their

At the top of the page the hold, black letters, the mottoes, "Good Roads," "Good Money," "Good Work." Reneath this appeared a single line, "Commonweal of Christ."

The petition is dated at "Camp Tyranny, in the Field, Washington, D. C., May 9, 199, and reads as follows:

e, the undersigned, citizens of the eff States of America, now sojourning to District of Columbia, which is not the asylum of oppressed by all na-Brothers J. S. Coxey, of Mas-and Carl Browne, of Calistoga, ve employment to us, reprebut would effectually, we be provide against any possible now existing in the industrial and busi-ness arteries of the nation, which, it ness arteries of the nation, which, it seems plain to us, if not remedied, will bring death to Republican institutions or revolution to maintain them by force of arms, which all must deplore.

Coxey's petitlop was read by the clerk, the members of the committee following the reading carefully. Carl Browns came in as the clerk finished and seated himself beside Coxey.

## COXET QUESTIONED,

Mr. McCann, the chairman of the com-mittee, said the petition would have to go to the special committee, which they hoped to have formed to investigate the entire subject of the industrial depression. Coxey then took the floor and started to address the committee. He had only proceeded a moment when the members began questioning him. His re-plies to these questions were ratifing and esatisfactory. The impression by him non the committee was obviously not a the committee was obviously not a ring one. He was treated courteous-und held the floor for ten minutes, he said nothing that was either nai or profound, or that added in manner to the knowledge desired by tee. He began by saying that improvements ought to be mhout the country and that people are ready to make only thing needed was money. 'taild he, 'the same privileges the wealth of the State, county

were to be turned into bankplied that the National banks

had had that privilege for twenty years. Mr. Ryan (Dem., N. Y.): You claim to 99 per cent. of the people of

Poxey: "Yes, sir." Ryan: "On what do you base that

winn (Dem., N. J.), asked if our

Coxey: "I claim that 99 per cent. of he whole people ask the same privi-less that I per cent.—the National bank-re-have had for twenty-eight years. That I per cent, have had money at a

per cent. an: The information I desire is what warrant of authority you claim represent ninety-nine per cent, of the be ple of the country?

exey: I will answer you in this way. can take the Farmers' Alliance, the Knights of Labor, and other labor or-ganizations, and you will find in their preamble that they want money issued directly without interest. All the orders are demanding that. It is true that they have not been voting the way they have been thinking. I will acknowledge that. Mr. Ryan: Don't you believe that more than one per cent, of the people are

represented in Congress? Coxey: Yes, they have been misrepre-scrited. There is but one per cent, of the people represented.

THE GENERAL CORNERED.

Mr. Ryan: I would like to know by what uthority you say you represent ninety-

time per cent, of the people.

Coxey: I came here to request that ninety-nine per cent, of the people be given the same privilege under the Constitution which guarantees equal and exact jus-

ple. How can you show that you repre-

sent ninety-nine per cent. of the people?

Coxey: I do not claim that, sir.

This closed the hearing of Coxey. He was followed by I. C. Dean, a member of the executive committee of the Farmers' Alliance. He urged the appointment of a special committee to investigate the whole subject of industrial depression, and said that such action on the part of Congress would inspire great confidence among the people. Dean was also sub-jected to a course of questioning which did not result more to his satisfaction or to the enlightenment of the committee than did that of Coxey. The committee then went about its regular business.

A JOINT INVESTIGATION.

After hearing Coxey to-day the House Committee on Labor, by a vote of 7 to 2, decided to report a resolution for a joint investigation by a special committee of the Senate and House of the Coxey movement and the depressed condition of

This decision was hailed with satisfaction by Coxey and Browne and by a number of prominent Populist and Farmers' Alliance leaders, including the President of the Alliance and the chairman and secretary of the People's party.

The vote to report the resolution was: Yeas—Erdman (Pa.), Wells (Wis.), Ryan (N. Y.), Talbert (S. C.), Democrats; Pence (Col.), Populist; Phillips (Pa.), Kiefer (Minn.), Republicans.

Nays-Dunn (N. J.), Democrat and Apsley (Mass.) Republican. McCan and McCleary did not vote.

The Allen-Covey Resoluten.

WASHINGTON, May 9.-Early in the session of the Senate to-day the resolu-tion offered last Monday by Mr. Allen for the appointment of a select com-mittee to investigate the police assault upon and arrest of Coxey, Browns and

upon and arrest of Coxey, frowns and Jones, in the Capitol grounds, on the 1st day of May, was faid before the Senate, and Mr. Allen made an argument in support of it. He had expected, he said, that the senior senator from Ohio (Sherman) would have introduced a resolution looking to the investigation of that outside But at the senator from Ohio outrage. But as the senator from Ohio had taken no such step he (Allen) had been moved to do so. He had deemed it nis duty, although it was not a pleasant one by any means, to offer a resolution for the purpose of having a thorough and complete investigation of the remarkable scene. Coxey had come to Washington, as was stated by the press of that was to be reited upon for the (if that was to be reiled upon) for the purpose of exercising his constitutional right of petitioning the Senate for the redress of what he considered a griev-ance of himself and many millions of people in common with him. He (Allen) had taken various occasions to say that with the purpose of the Coxey movement he had not, and never had had, the slightest sympathy. He did not believe that it would be wise for Congress to appropriate money for the construction of highways in the States. That portion of Coxes registion found to sympathy. of Coxey's mission found no sympathy with him. But he had to deal with him and the unfortunate, and perhaps misguided, men who accompanied him sim-ply in the light of American citizens coming to the capital of the nation for the purpose of peaceably petitioning Congress for redress of grievances, Mr. Al-len went on to read the address which Coxey had attempted to read from the Capitol steps, and which he had been

"Are you not the counsel of Mr Coxey?" Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.) asked.

prevented from doing by the police,

"No, sir," Mr. Allen answered.
"Has not," Mr. Daniel further asked, "Coxey full legal remedy for any wrong he may have suffered?" "I hope," Mr. Allen said, "that the

Senator from Virginia will not undertak to divert me from the course which I

have marked out."
"I do not desire to divert the Senator."
"I do not desire to divert the Senator."
as to the propriety of the Senate acting in this case, if the man has been injured and if he had legal remedy for the in-

Allen went on to say that it was not true that he was or ever had been counsel for Coxey. He had been called in consultation by two representatives, as to Coxey's right, and he had gone to the Police Court in connection with the mat-ter. He wanted to say to the senator from Virginia that it was a rule of his life to go wherever his duty required him and should do so, regardless of whether it pleased or displeased the senator from Virginia. But the rough hands that had been laid upon Coxey had been laid on the rights of seventy millions of American citizens. It was for their rights that he spoke to-day. The policemen's clubs which had been almed at the devoted heads of these three men had been aimed at the head of every American citizen who saw fit to raise his voice in defence of his constitutional right. The blow aimed at them was a blow at free speech, at the right of free assemblage, and it was for those great rights that he

LIEENED TO RUSSIA. He described the occurrence at the Capitol grounds on the first of May, as a scene worthy of having taken place in St. Petersburg or in the capital of some Eastern monarchy and entirely cut of place in a resubilic. These men out of place in a republic. These men had not come armed. They had not been backed by a mob, and had made no show of military force. They had come simply as law-abiding, peaceable, but, perhaps, misguided citizens, for a lawful purpose. Mr Allen ridiculed the charges on which Browne, Coxey, and Jones had been in-dicted in the Police Court, treading on and injuring the turf of the Capitol grounds, and spoke with derision of the grounds, and spoke with derision of the sacred soil of those grounds being trodden by the vulgar feet of people who were not residents of Washington. But there was not, he said, a senator of American citizens, who did not know that the real charge against those men was their at-tempt to exercise their constitutional right of peaceable assemblage and of free speech on the Capitol grounds of the nation. He traced back the right of petition to the year 910, when Magna Charter was wrested from the King of England, and said there had never been a time since then when subject and citizens since then when subject and citizens had not the right to petition to their government. The American people, he said, believe that the right of peaceable assemblage and the right of petition had been assaulted, and while they had not particular sympathy for Coxey, Browne, or Jones they would demand at the hands of the Senate a close and reli-gious recognition of the right of every American citizen to come on the Capitoi grounds and petition for a redress of grievance. Important as the tariff was it was of no importance if the constitutional rights of the people was taken from them. Whenever the right of American citizens to stand anywhere under the flag of his country and to proclaim his opinions in a peaceable and lawful manner was stifled, and whenever he was deprived of the right of petitioning for a redress of grievances, then liberty was lost in this country, and

## the right of the people was swept away by the usurpation of power. MR. SHERMAN'S BENSIBLE REPLY.

man said, had ever denied the right of petition. Coxey knew that any member of the Senate or of the House would present his petition and the petition of the men who were with him. A leading citizen of Obio had called upon him (Sherman), and asked him if he would present Coxey's petition, and he had recorded. man), and asked him if he would present Coxey's petition, and he had promptly answered, yes, if couched in proper language. He had also offered to introduce any of Coxey's bills, aithough he did not believe in one word of them. That message had been carried to Coxey, and he had replied that he did not desire to have his petition presented in that way, but that he intended to present it on the stairs of the Capitol. He (Sherman) had no doubt that his colleague (Brice) would also have introduced Coxey's bills. He deeply regretted the error which had led Coxey to Washington, and his wild demonstration that Congress could step into the arena and build up roads in all

man said, had ever denied the right of

demonstration that Conscress cound step into the arena and build up roads in all counties and States in the Union. There could be no wilder or more extravagant proposition presented. The senator from Nebraska (Allen) had tried to make a hero out of Coxey. For what? Not for what he proposed, because the Senator binuals although his vicers were exhimself, although his views were ex treme, dared not endorse the good roads bill, and dared not endorse the assembling

of men around the Capitol.

The object of the founders of the Gov The object of the founders of the Covernment in having an exclusively Federal district was to protect the Government from any such foray as that of Coxey and his followers. It had been done wholly in the light of experiences in England and France. If Coxey had the right to make a harangue from the Captage of the control of the captage of the control of the captage tiol steps, every other man would have the same right, and yet neither he, a senator of the United States, nor the Vice-President of the United States has any such right. Coxey had been allowed every right which anybody could have exercised. He (Sherman) believed that Coxey was on the whole a kind, good-tempered man in many respects, but he thought he was a little flighty. (Laughter.) He would not say anything unkind of him, because he was a constituent, and he felt bound to protect him if he were unduly injured. But Coxey had come to the Capitol with the deliberate and determined purpose to violate the law which had been framed by the ex-zenator

from Vermont-Mr. Edmunds. Mr. Butler-And he did do it. Mr. Sherman: He had the purpose, ac knowledged and declared, to come here and violate this law, and he brought with him some three or four or five hundred men, who sympathized with him grounds, but there was a great crowd assembled to see this spectacle of what s called an army of men, led here to the country good, so that every man can ride on his bicycle or in his carriage, or on foot. (Laughter.) Whether Coxey or if others are with him from that State

ught caimly to await events and go or

tion, without action, went over.

A substitute was offered later for the
Coxey resolution by Mr. Teller and accepted by Mr. Allen and went over. It select committee to investigate the arand Jones and the general conduct of the police on the ist of May; also, as t whether further legislation is needed for the protection of the parks and grounds and for the protection of citizens who may visit the national capital.

## GAVE UP THE TRAIN.

#### The Sanders Branch of the Coxey Army Meet with Difficulties.

CHIVINGTON, COL., May 9,-The Sanders industrial army, which started out of Pueblo last night on a stolen Mu souri Pacific train, pulled by a Denve After building tracks around two ob-

night.

After building tracks around two obstructions, which the railroad officials had thrown in their way, the industrials came upon one in a deep cut west of here which could not be moved, nor could a track be constructed around it. The men gave up the struggle, abandoned their train, and straggled into Chivington about dark.

Superintendent Derby, at Pueblo, was advised of the abandonment of the train about 6 o'clock, and immediately made preparations for the resumption of traine, which had been entirely suspended since last evening. He ordered an eagine from Scott City, Kan, to pick up all the section men obtainable and proceed at once to Chivington and put the track in condition.

During the afternoon a work train was sent east from Pueblo to repair the track form up by the industrials, and traffic will doubtless be resumed before midnight. The regular east-bound passenger will be sent out from Pueblo some time tonight if a locomotive can be betrowed to haul it, as the Missouri Pacific had sent all their engines out of town.

The army contains many practical raitroad men, and notwithstanding the tremendous speed at diagrent points, target men report that all signals were scruptiously observed. It is feared the army will capture the train from Scott City.

Galvin's Army Off for Washington.

## Galvin's Army Off for Washington.

MCKEESPORT, PA., May 9.-At 1 o'clock this morning Ccl. Galvin and his army, 200 strong, were escorted by a squad of police to the Third-avenue bridge which crossed to Reynoldtonborough. The army immediately proceeded on its way to Elizabeth, and will follow Coxey's route over the mountains.
PITTSBURG, PA., May 9.—Twenty-three

of Galvin's army were arrested at Elrod last night, brought here and locked up They boarded an east-bound Baltimor and Ohio freight train, and had practically taken possession. In the police cour the men were sentenced to twenty days imprisonment in the county jail,

Commander Kelly's Flotilla Sails. DES MOINES, IOWA, May 9,-Com mander Kelly salled for Washington shortly after noon. His flotilla consists of 150 flat boats. About 1,350 men sailed. Ten boats are filled with provisions. RELLY ON A CHOPPY SEA,

DUNNELS, IOWA, May 9.—Commodore Kelly's navy, on its first day out from Des Moines, encountered a choppy sea and a heavy head wind, which rensea and a heavy head wind, which rensea and a heavy head wind. Mr. Sherman expressed his great regret that when important business was presenting ninety-nine per cent. of the people. Of course, if that before the Senate and occupy its time, before the Senate and occupy its time. The whole thing, he asserted, was a more than a hundred members of the army had reached dred members are encamped at different places in the senate and occupy its time.

## OPPOSED THE COMPROMISE.

### Mr. Mills will Vote Against the New Tariff Amendments, but for the Bill.

### SHOULD BE TERMED THE GORMAN BILL

He will Vote for the Bill, However, if it Contains Five Per Cent, Reduction-Lodge's Amendment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.-The tariff bill was at 1:10 P. M. taken up in the Senate, and a long, uninteresting discussion took place on the pending amendment-to insert in the enacting clause of the bill the words, "or withdrawn for consumption," so that it will read that the duties provided in the act will be levied, collected and paid upon all articles imported from foreign countries or withdrawn for cot umption after the 30th of

The amendment was attacked on the Republican side of the chamber as making a gift of between three and four million now in warehouses, and was defended on the Democratic side as being just and equitable, and in accordance with the existing law. isting law.

Messrs. Hale and Aldrich commented

upon the fact that members of the Fi-

Mr. Mills then took the floor and, in a passionate and excited manner referred to his speech several weeks ago, in which he declared himself to be (as between the McKinley act and the Wilson bill) 'be-tween the devil and the deep sca," and

the situation-not over my spirit. I have not got as much sea room as on that occasion. I find that the bill pending beus is not the Wilson bill, but a bill which ought, perhaps, to bear the honor-ed name of the senator from Maryland (Gorman) or of the senator from Ohio body is in any respect an answer to pledges made by the Democratic National Convention to the Democratic people of there to-day and shall stand there as long as I live. I rise to say that I do ot intend to vote for a single one of not intend to vote for a single one of these amendments changing the duties from ad valorem to specific. I am hu-millated enough to have to be drawn nearer and nearer to the McKinley act in the rates of duty and in the amount robbery inflicted upon the poor workor followy inhicted upon the poor work-ing people of the country, who have been tharved to death under this system of axation without being compelled to bow lown in humiliation and to take up even

the pending bill, with a very little margin

## WILL YOTH FOR THE BILL,

that when they are incorporated in the bill I will vote the bill if it has five cents of reduction in it, as a choice between the two. The Democratic party, said to the people in 1892 that protection is a fraud, and that the party was in favor of honest taxation for revenue alone. And there is where I stand. I want to make an honest effort to re-leem that pledge; and I do not intend of production on our manufacturers so that we could take the markets of the world and give employment to the people in honest work in factories, instead of having them walking the streets and coming to Washington to tell the Government of their diagrams.

coming to warming the ment of their distress, a distress which the protective tariff has put upon them. You may pile duties in this bill to any extent you please, and if it is any better than the McKinley act I will you for it. But do not try to make it just as bad as it can be made before I vote for it. I feit it necessary to file this caveat and let Democrats who are making this bill understand that I am not responsible for this measure and do not leaved to assume the responsibility. want the gentlemen who have demand-d this measure to stand out in the open

ed this measure to stand out in the open caylight and take the responsibility for the amendments which they have forced upon this bill.

There was some applause in the gal-leries at the close of this speech. Of the two Democratic senators especially sin-gled out by Mr. Mills, Mr. Gorman was lead to the Senators chamber has

the only one in the Senate chamber, but he simply smiled, and was not moved to nake any remarks in reply.

The pending amendment was then agreed

o, without any further discussion and without a division

## MR. LODGE'S AMENDMENT,

Then Mr. Lodge offered the amendment of which he had previously given notice,

of any existing treaty, any article made dutiable in the following sections shall, if it is the product or manufacture of Great Britain or of any of the colonies Great Britain, pay a duty double that here imposed, and that any article upon Great Britain or of any of the colonies of Great Britain, pay a duty of thirty-five of Great Britain, pay a duty of thirty-five per centum ad valorem, and such addi-tional and discriminating duties shall remain in force until Great Britain shall assent to and take part in an inter-national agreement together with the United States for the coinage and use of silver, and shall cease whenever Great Britain shall assent to and take part

Half a dozen senators spoke upon this Half a document. Mr. Harris had several amendment. Mr. Harris had several times moved to lay it on the table, but had withdrawn his motion to permit other senators to speak. Finally Mr. Harris refused to again withdraw his motion, and a vote was taken, resulting: Yeas, 32; nays, 20, as follows: Yeas—Allen, Bate, Berry, Blanchard, Brice, Caffery, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Gib-Brice, Caffery, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Gib-Brice, Caffery, Call, Gorman, Gray, Harris amendment. Mr. Harris had

Brice, Caffery, son, George, Gordon, Gorman, Gray, Har-ris, Hunton, Jarvis, Jones (Ark.), McLauris, Hunton, Breson, Martin, Mills, Palmer, rin, McPherson, Martin, Mills, Palmer, Pasco, Peffer, Pugh, Ransom, Roach, Turple, Vest, Waish, and White—32, pie, Vest, Waish, and White—32, Nays—Allison, Dolph, Dubois, Gallinger, Nays—Allison, Dolph, Dubois, Gallinger, Nays—Allison, Hawley, Higgins, Hale, Hansbrough, Hawley, Higgins, Hole, Lodge, McMillin, Manderson, Perkins, Platt, Froctor, Shoup, Squire, Stewart, Teller, and Washburn—20.

Se Senator Lodge's amendment was laid Martin, Mills, Palmer,

So Sepator Lodge's amendment was laid

on the table, and the tariff bill then went

# over till to-morrow. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and at 6 P. M. adjourned until 11 A. M. to-

#### House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, May 2.-After the transaction of some business of a minor character, Mr. Springer, from the Com-mittee on Banking and Currency, reported the bill to suspend the operations of the ten per cent, tax law upon clearinghouse certificates, issued during the finan-cial distress of last summer, with an amendment which he asked might be printed and recommitted to the commit-tee. The amendment proposes the repeal of the ten per cent. tax law. Objection was made by Mr. Lockwood (Dem., N. Y.) to printing the amendment as part of the bill, and it was recommitted as requested. Mr. Springer gave notice that next Wednesday he would report the bill, and Mr. Cox (Dem., Tenn.) gave notice that the amendment would then be sub-

The House then went into the committee of the whole for the consideration of the naval appropriation bill, an agree-

the naval appropriation bill, an agree-ment having first been reached to limit the general debate to seven hours.

Messrs. Walker, of Massachusetts, and Grosvenor, of Ohto, the first two speak-ers, made tariff speeches against the Wilson bill. Mr. Grosvenor's only refer-ence to the naval bill being in his last sentence, which was: "I appeal to the Committee on Naval Affairs to readjust.

I have offered."

Mr. Black (Dem., Ga.) criticised the action of the committee in authorizing the expenditure of \$50,000 heretofore appropriated but not yet expended, and which really increased the total amount carried by the bill by that sum over the figures

named by the committee.

A controversy gross between Mesers.
Boutelle and Cummings as to the procedure, the latter insisting that the Republicans should proceed with the debate, and taunting them with having "bitter off more than they could chew" in de-manding seven hours' debate, and Mr. Boutelle insisting that the Democrats should alternate in the discussion or abandon their time to the House. Chairman Richardson said the custom of

was powerless to compel any gentleman of the majority to speak. Without com-ing to a conclusion, the committee, on motion of Mr. Cummings, rose at 4:30 o'clock, and the House adjourned until to-morrow at noon.

### HE IS VERY CONFIDENT,

## Col. Breckinridge Bolieves He Will Cer-

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge returned to this city from Lexington, Ky., to-day, and speaks with his accustomed confidence concerning the probabilities of his renomination and re-"While I could not feel more confident

than I have felt all along," said Col. Breckinridge, "I feel a renewed confidence that I will be returned to represent my district in the House, I feel the confidence f a man who has unmasked all the batteries. They have nothing more they can

for holding the Democratic congressional conference has not been fixed, but it would probably be held the early part of Sep-

tomary to defer the convention so as to allow the member from our district time,

before the convention."

Colonel Brecklindige said he should probably run down to the lower part of his district, to Owen, Henry and Frank-

it has been rumored on the floor of the House that, although Colonel Breckly House that, although Colonel Breckinridge is entitled to manage the general
deficiency appropriation bill when it comes
up, being chairman of the subcommittee,
yet on account of other reasons he would
not be called upon to take charge of it.
When asked if he would manage the bill
Colonel Breckinridge replied;
"Certainly I shall do so, I shall not
leave Washington until the bill is disposed of. I expect to report the bill and
call it up for consideration within a week
or ten days."

#### EARTHQUAKE IN VENEZUELA, Two Cities and Several Villages Destroyed

Assistance Asked For-WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9 .- The text of the cable message in regard to the

earthquake in Venezuela received at the State Department to-day from Mr. Darde-man, the charge d'affairs of the United States legation at Caracas, was as fol-"Earthquake on the 28th of April de-

stroyed the cities of Egido and Merida and several villages. Loss of life sale to be heavy. Assistance would be appre

## TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

#### Report that Miners are to Attack the Ten. nessee Coal Iron Company's Property.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 9.-Troops from Birmingham, Woodlawn, and Bessemer have been ordered under arms. Lieutenant J. R. Erwin, of the Alabama Lieutenant J. R. Erwin, of the Alabama State troops, arrived from Montromery to-night, and is in consultation with Col. L. V. Clark and Sheriff Morrow at the court-house. The occasion of the consultation and placing of troops under arms was the report that a body of armed miners were to attack Slope No. 5, of the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Rallway Company near Pratt City, six miles from Birmingham. At this hour (12:50 A. M.) nothing has developed, though it is fearnothing has developed, though it is fear-ed to be the calm before the storm.

More Stock Issued by the N. and W. NEW YORK, May 2.- The Norfolk and Western Railroad Company announces that the board of directors has created and soid 20,000 shares additional of the preferred stock of the company, being the remainder of the shares authorized by resolution of the shareholders at the meeting held May 4, 1883. This additional issue is for the purpose of reimbursing the company for the advances made out of its earning in the acquisition of the capital stock of the Columbia Connecting and Terminal Railroad Company and for other expenditures properly chargeable to capital account.

Mr. Pland's Silver Bill Goes Over. WASHINGTON, May 9.—There was not a sufficient number of free coinage ad-vocates present at the House Coinage Committee meeting to-day to induce Mr. Bland to ask for a vote on his free coinage bill, and so it went over.

West Virginia Miners' Pay Advanced, HUNTINGTON, W. VA. May 9.—Most of the miners along the Norfolk and Western road for a hundred miles up the line have been given an advance in prices for mining, and refused to strike,

## THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

### Interesting Memento of the First Annu I Meeting of Methodists.

### GAYEL PRESENTED TO DR. GALLOWAY.

#### The Bishop's Speech-A Member who Sells Liquor or Rents Property to Dealers Liable to Exclusion.

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 9 .- Special .-The conference was opened to-day with religious service by Dr. Brooks, of North

The ex-president of the British conference, Rev. T. Bowman Stephensen, who is visiting the conference, was introduced. After this, Dr. Brooks, in a long, but interesting speech, presented the president, Bishop Galloway, a gavel made of wood from the house of Rev. Green Hill, in which the first annual meeting was held in 1785. Bishop Galloway, in accepting the gift, said that he was proud of the heroic history of Mackingham, and Discovery history of Mecklenburg and Brunswick counties. He was proud of his noble father and sainted mother, who were North Carolinians. He esteemed the gavel, however, of most worth because of its Methodist memories. He expected the preachers to hold and preach the old religion, and congratulated North Caro-linians on their excellent history.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

following comittee reports were read and will go over to another day, under the ruling: The Publishing-House Committee report that the discipline be published in German, for the use of German congregations. The Committee of tinerancy in several of the journals of the annual conference. The Committee of Missions reported favorably the peti-tion to require district and quarterly conferences to look into the work of the Woman's 1 reign Missionary Society.
They reported unfavorably on the memorial to constitute the secretaries of the
Woman's Foreign Missionary Societies members of quarterly conferences. The Church Extension Committee presented for the board that has charge of that subject an entirely new constitution. The Committee on Boundaries in their report recommended changes in the lines of all the Texas conferences.

The report of the Committee of Temperance was favorable to a memorial which requires that a member of the Church who signs an application for a license, or who rents his property for the sale of liquor, shall be liable to exclusion from the Church; but they made an adverse report upon the proposition to add, as an item of husiness to the duties of the quarterly and district conferences, the matter of temperance. The Sunday-School Committee, through Mr. Robert Magruder, of Baltimore, adversely re-ported the memorial to use Children's-Day ollection for foreign missions. They also were against any change in the existing were against any change in the existing plan of electing Sunday-school officers, and also against requiring the superin-tendents being required to make written reports to the quarterly conferences. But they were heartily in favor of the propo-sition to order the book agents to pub-lish a good hymnal and Sunday-school book.

## REVIVAL WORE.

a report, limiting the liberties of loca ratio of representation in the General Conference. The law now allows one clerical representative for every thirty-six members of an annual conference, and an equal number of laymen. They recom-mend that 48 be inserted for B. The re-ception of Dr. J. F. Goucher, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was fixed for So'clock P. M. Thursday, and Dr. A. A. Sutherland, of the Canadian Methodist Church for the same hour Friday.

The report of the Committee of Appeals was adopted, which remanded the case of A. J. Lawless, who was excluded from the Western Conference on the charge of assault with intent to kill. This was done because the action of the lower ourt was file of and irregular, inasmuch not furnished with charge and specifica tions, and his credentials were accepted during the trial, and he was proceeded

during the trial, and he was proceeded against as a layman, which the lower court was not compelled to do.

The Catechism motion came up again to-day, when Barbee and Smith, book agents, reported that they had obeyed the order of the last General Conference. and had advertised for MSS, and had obtained twenty-three, which were handed over to the chairman of the committee appointed to examine them, but they had

appointed to examine them, but they had never received a report. Dr. Harrison, chairman of the commit-tee, explained that sickness had pre-vented the discharge of the duty. His physician warned him against the work, which was very severe. It was a re sponsible and laborious task to prepare a form of right words to express the doctrines of the Church, and he had been physically unable to discharge it. By resolution the committee was excused and discharged, but the book agents were directed to complete the matter, and the bishops were asked to appoint a new

## " MUSIC IN THE AIR."

An effort was made to make the elec-tion of church connectional officers the order of the day for next Monday, and the action of the conference tabling the motion showed that there was music in the air. It is probable that the number of officers will be reduced, and some of them who have had a sort of cinch on a good job must give place to some worthy suc-

There was a memorial offered to-day to give laymen the same rights in annual conference that clergymen have, and also to conference that clerkymed have, and also to confer the right upon a president of an annual conference the power to ordain in the absence of the bishop. Some days ago a complaint of D. C. Kelly against Bishop R. K. Hargrove was referred to the Committee of Episcopacy, and the matter is being considered by them.

To-day an appeal was presented for Dr. Kelly against the verdict of the trial committee of the Tennessee Conference, which suspended him because he did not do the work assigned him, but instead canvassed the State in the interests of his candidacy for Prohibition Governor of Tennessee. Paul Whitehead, of Virginia, and Rumsey Smithson, of Baltimore, were announced as counsel for Dr. Kelly, and H. B. Reams and D. B. Bell, or and H. B. Reams and D. B. Bell, or the Tennessee Conference, for the Church. The report of the commission appoint-ed by the last Conference to recast the chapter of the book of discipline on church trials, was taken up as the order of the day, and two of the paragraphs of the report, which is a very small part of it, after two hours' debate, were comof it, after two hours' debate, were completed. The chapter under consideration

is the "Trial of a Bishop."

The General Conference will be given an excursion down the river to-morrow

in session in this city, to-day elected two more bishops—Rev. S. Williams, of Augusta, Ga., and Rev. Dr. E. Cottrell, of Dyersburg, Tern. Rev. Williams was elected on the first ballot and Rev. Cottrell on the second ballot, receiving 55 votes, and Rev. C. H. Phillips, of Louisville, 53 votes,

#### COKE STRIKERS BIOT.

#### They Attack the Workmen but are Finally Driven off by the Deputies,

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., May 9.-Hill Farm plant was fired up at 3 o'clock this morning with a large force of men under a strong guard of deputies. About 5 o'clock everything was quiet and the deputies left the works. A few minutes later the strikers were astir, and, amid with clubs, stones and coke forks, they quietly advanced under cover of dark-ness. The men at work did not see them until close at hand. Most of them fied for their lives. Victor Harburg and three other workmen were surrounded by strikers. They attempted to defend themselves, but were knocked censeless and almost beaten to death. The sharp report of the Winchester announced the approach of the denuiles and the months. proach of the deputies, and the mob fled in every direction, closely followed by the ceputies, who fired repeatedly. Sev-cral were wounded, but none captured.

Another Effect of the Coal Strike, ALTOONA, PA., May 9 .-- An order, taking effect at once, was issued to the em-

ployes of the Pennsylvania railread shops at this place, to work only four days a week, nine hours on each of these days. It affects 7,000 men and paralyzes business to a great extent in this city. The de-pression is attributed to the present coal strike.

The Negroes Chev the No ies.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—A special from Birmingham, Ala., says: The negro miners at Milidale quit work to-day because they received the third formal notice to do so. The last posted reads:

"You have been given three notices to quit work. If you do not obey to-morrow morning you will not live to disobey iong."

The notice was decked with skull and hones, and purported to have been signed in blood with a dagger. Deputies have gone to the scene.

Miners Riot to Felish Austria. TROPPAN, AUSTRIAN-SILESIA, May

9.—Striking miners to-day made a des-perate attack upon a detachment of gen-darmes guarding the colliery in Polish Austria, with the object of making a raid upon the mines and building, in order to drive away the men who were at work. The gendarmes fired on the rioters, killing nine and wounding twenty.

The Court Asked to Prevent a Reduction, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9 .- A spewashington, b. C., May 2.—A special from Knoville, Tenn. says: Attorneys for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, the order of Railway Conductors, and the order of Railway Trainmen have filed in the United States Circuit Court a petition in the case of the Central Trust Company vercase of the Central First Capally versus the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia ratiway, issuing an injunction to restrain the road from reducing their salaries 10 per cent. Judge Durton ordered the

## receivers to appear at Cincinnati May 18th, to show cause why the relief applied for should not be granted. THAT CORBETT-MITCHELL FIGHT Contrary to the Expectations of the Sports,

the Case is not Settled, JACKSONVILLE, FLA., May 9.-The victory won by the Duval Athletic Club by Judge Call's decision in granting an injunction to restrain the sheriff from interfering with the fight between Corbett and Mitchell has been claimed as

settling the fact that there is no law in Florida to prevent prize-fighting. This has been accepted as final unless the Legislature passes a law problibiting such fights in the future, but every one appears to have forgotten that the case was appealed to the Supreme Court by A. G. Bartridge, the State's attorney, in behalf of N. B. Broward, sheriff. The members of the club, however, have been reminded of the fact by no lesser person-age than Sheriff Pearce, of the Supreme Court, who arrived in the city to-day and served each member of the club to be found in Jacksonville with a citation to appear before the Supreme Court

on the second Tuesday in June to answer to the case. The citations are for J. E. T. Bowden, Harry Mason, Joseph H. Vendig, Louis C. Sihler, B. F. Blake, S. E. Smith and Charles W. Richardson, doing business as the Duval Athletic Club. The citations are signed by G. P. Raney, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of

### the State of Fiorida. THE FIFTH DISTRICT,

#### Populists and Republicans May Unite...A Crnel Infanticide.

MARTINSVILLE, VA., May 9.-Special. There seems to be little doubt that the Populists and Republicans will unite and have but one candidate in the Fifth dis trict for Congress against the Democratic nominee in November, and present indications points to W. H. Gravely as the can-

didate. The body of a colored child was found in the woods about two miles from town Sunday. It had evidently been burned to death. A dog was seen with something un-common in shape, and, upon examination, a male child, well-developed, was being carried by the dog near a house. The head of the child was gone, also both feet and one arm. The mother was arrested

#### and committed to jail. TRAMPS WITH REPOLVERS.

The Police Persnaded to Alaw Them to

Ride Uninelested.
CINCINNATI, O., May 9.—The Cleveland passenger express on the Baltimore and Ohio Southeastern railrond, leaving Cincinnati at 8 o'clock, was held up near Wyoming last night by about twenty tramps. The train crew drove the in-truders off, but as soon as the train started they boarded it again. The trainmen ed they blarded it again notified the Lockland police, and stopped the train just outside of that town. The police were about to make an attack when the tramps brandished revolvers and clubs. The terrified passengers asked the police to make no attempt to drive off the tramps, and the train proceeded with the unmolested holes.

Big Clothing Firm Falls, Big Clothing firm rolls.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 2.—A. N. Schuster & Co., the largest clothing firm in this city, failed yesterday. The amount of money involved in the failure is estimated at \$500,000. The assets are by at to be larger than the liabilities. Bad collections are given as the cause of the firm being forced to the wall. The failure was announced at midnight. The court appointed the head of a rival clothing firm as receiver.

## WEATHER FORECAST,

WASHINGTON, D. C. May u.-For Virginia and North Carolina: Generally fair, warmer in extreme eastern portion, southeast winds. RANGE OF THERMOMETER.

afternoon.

ELSCHOO OF TWO BISHERS.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America, now Average, 78.

A. M., 68: 12 P. M., 51; 9 P. M., 71; midnight, U.